

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 26, 1858.

N O. 108.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WED-
NESDAY, AND FRIDAY,
By A. G. HODGES,
STATE PRINTER,
At THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, pay-
able in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-
vance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as
favorable as in any of the newspapers published in
the west.

All letters upon business should be post-
paid to insure attention.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.
MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECIS-
IONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price, \$12.00

KENTUCKY CODES OF PRACTICE,
1 vol. Price, 3.50

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price, 5.00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price, 3.00

GUIDE TO JURISDICTIONS, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,
&c. by John C. Hargrave,
1 vol. Price, 3.00

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KY.—
Session 1855 and 1856—2 vols. Price, 3.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855 and
1856—Plainsdellform. Price, 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1853 and
1854—bound in leather. Price, 1.50

B. MONROE'S REPORTS.—The 15th, 16th & 17th vols.
of Ben. Monroe's Reports. \$5 per volume.

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STAT-
UTES,
1 vol. Price, 3.00

HON. GEO. ROBERTSON'S SPEECH.—*The American
Party, its Principles, its Objects, and its Hopes*,
Pamphlet. Price—10 cts.

HON. GARRETT DAVIS SPEECHES. Pamphlet.
Price—5 cts.

BLANKS,
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.
Price—60 cts per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECU-
TIONS.
Price—60 cts per quire.

CONSFEE'S SALE NOTICE'S, REPLEVIN BONDS
&c.
Price—60 cts per quire.

SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS. Price—60 cts per
quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS. Price—60 cts per
quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, a
Frankfort, and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.—
Price—\$1 per quire.

BLANKS. Price—\$1 per quire.

BLANKS in the Circuit Court, and other Courts
which have not a sufficient number of them, may be found at their office, to give counsel
or transact business.

Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—by.

T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.,

WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his residence,
near P. Swigert's entrance on Washington street.
Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 751-ff.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.,

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.
In Oldham, Henry, Taylor and Owen counties.
Oct. 28, 1853.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street,
over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all
the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.

M. D. M'HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA,

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk
county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the
United States District Court.

They have also established a General Agency for the
transaction of all manner of business connected with
Land Titles.

They will enter Land, Investigate Titles, buy and sell
Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the
best terms.

They will enter Land in Kansas and Nebraska Terri-
tories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that
country is offered.

The Senior partner having engaged extensively
in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for
nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged
in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during
which time he has made actual survey of a large portion
of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they
can give their clients satisfactory account of all busi-
ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money,
upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and
sell Land, and transact business, in the Courts of Iowa and
Illinois. Persons wishing to reside in the States or
desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling
on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of
Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

March 11, 1852—ff.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,
Partners in the
PRACTICE OF LAW,

WILL attend to all business referred to them in the
Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts
which have not a sufficient number of them, may be found at
their office, to give counsel or transact business.

Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—by.

JOHN M. HARLAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

REFF TO
Hon. J. C. CRITTENDEN, Frankfort, Ky.
Gov. L. W. POWELL, Frankfort, Ky.
Hon. T. C. HARVEY, Frankfort, Ky.
TAYLOR, TURNER & CO., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
H. MONSARAT & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky.

July 23, 1852—ff.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

At the same occupied by Judge Horn, on St. Clair
street.

April 28, 1852.

LAW CARD.

J. TEVIS.

SIM RALL & TEVIS.

Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office on Jefferson Street, opposite Court-
house. (April 23, 1852—ff.)

FRANKLIN GORIN.

A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.

MOSSE, JAS. TRAVERS & CO.; GAYN, HELL & CO.;
McDONELL, YOUNG & CO.; HUGHES & HUTCHINSON; LOW
& WHITNEY; JAS. E. BREK, ESQ.; HAY, CRAIG & CO.;
CARLIS, MOSS & TIGG; WILSON, STARBUCK & SMITH;
CASEY & CO.; WHITE, ABAT & RAI-
LEV; CUD & CO.

Aug. 17, 1852—ff.

JOHN FLOURNOY,

Attorney at Law, Notary Public,

DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE

COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois at-
tended to, prompt remittances made, correspond-
ence solicited, and information cheerfully given.

REFERS, BY PERMISSION, TO

THOM. PARSONS, L. D. Professor of Law, Cam-
bridge, Mass.

KENNARD & BROTHER, Merchants, St. Louis.

CROW, MCLELLAN & CO., Merchants, St. Louis.

HON. J. F. HANNA, Judge Superior Court of Mo.

HAWKIN, CROW & CO., Merchants, St. Louis.

BUCKNER, HALL & CO., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sept. 9, 1852—ff.

FRANK B. BEDFORD,

Attorney at Law,

VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1852—ff.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Shortstreet between limestone and
Upper streets. (May 23, 1852—ff.)

THOMAS A. MARSHALL

HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the
practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as
may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Ken-
tucky, and engagements as he may make in
other Courts conveniently. He will willingly
advise and advise in writing, upon cases in
writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly
attend to all communications relating to the business
and do all that may at all times, except when sub-
mitted to business, be found in Frankfort.

March 30, 1852—ff.

T. WALL.

JOHN W. FINNELL

WALL & FINNELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

GOVINGTON, KY.

Officer, Third Superior, Opposes Surgeon Gen. C. H. Hall,
W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell,
Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals
at Frankfort.

May 5, 1852—ff.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, BINDERS, AND
BOOK PRINTERS, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE a complete assortment of
the Modern and Standard, Classical, School, and
Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every
description, quality, and price.

COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, and PRIVATE LIBRARIES supplied
at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.

W. C. SPEED, Medical Examiner.

April 13, 1852—ff.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

WILL be published every Tuesday morn-
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-
vance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as
favorable as in any of the newspapers published in
the west.

All letters upon business should be post-
paid to insure attention.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-
vance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as
favorable as in any of the newspapers published in
the west.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-
vance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as
favorable as in any of the newspapers published in
the west.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-
vance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as
favorable as in any of the newspapers published in
the west.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-
vance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as
favorable as in any of the newspapers published in
the west.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-
vance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as
favorable as in any of the newspapers published in
the west.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-
vance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as
favorable as in any of the newspapers published in
the west.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-
vance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as
favorable as in any of the newspapers published in
the west.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-
vance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as
favorable as in any of the newspapers published in
the west.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-
vance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as
favorable as in any of the newspapers published in
the west.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-<

THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the National Intelligencer.
Edward Everett.

MESSRS. GALE & SEATON: I see in a late number of the "Republie" an injurious paragraph devoted to this distinguished statesman and patriot. The following letter addressed to a friend, in reference to certain strictures upon his course in regard to the unfortunate Brooks and Sumner, sufficiently refutes the charge insinuated in that paper. I am sure you will gratify the large number of your readers by its publication.

H.

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 31.

DEAR SIR: I have received your friendly letter of the 19th of September, enclosing a cutting from the "Knoxville Register" of the 17th, and another from the "Knoxville Whig," containing the card of Mr. Sneed. The subject receives painful recollections, but it remains to me a duty, in compliance with your request, to acquaint you with the facts of the case.

When the intelligence of the assault on Mr. Sumner, in the Senate of the United States, reached Boston, it produced an excitement in the public mind deeper and more dangerous than I have ever witnessed. It was the opinion of some persons that if a leader daring and reckless enough had presented himself he might have raised any number of men to march on Washington. By reflecting men the deplorable act was regarded as the "beginning of the end;" the spark which was but too likely to kindle the train whose explosion would rend the Union. Letters from Washington informed us that the members had generally armed themselves, and if the predictions received by me from an impartial source had been fulfilled, and the crack of the revolver been heard all round the House of Representatives, the event would have been inevitable.

Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence an indignation meeting was called in Faneuil Hall, which I was invited to attend. Not disposed to quit the retirement from political life caused by ill-health a year before—believing also that additional excitement was to be deprecated—I declined to attend the meeting. It was, however, attended and addressed by very sound, conservative men. In the course of the following week, having occasion to repeat my address "on the character of Washington," I prefaced it with a few remarks on the recent occurrences, the object of which was to impart a more chastened and sober temper to the fiery indignation which pervaded the community. These remarks were extensively quoted and approved in conservative journals, both North and South. They are the same which are alluded to in the closing paragraph of Mr. Sneed's card. Enclose you a copy of them.

A day or two after the appearance of these remarks in the public papers, a young friend, after expressing his cordial approbation of them, requested me to subscribe to a testimonial proposed to be tendered to Mr. Sumner. He did not show me the paper, nor mention in whole or part the terms in which it was expressed. Supposing that it would accord in spirit with my own remarks just alluded to, I felt it a duty, in order to avoid misconception, in the existing state of the public mind, to comply with his request, which I accordingly agreed to do. The paper was sent up to me at a very early hour the next morning in my bed room, where, from illness, I had passed a bad night, and was still under the influence of ether repeatedly inhaled as an anodyne. It was engrossed on a very stiff sheet, rolled up, the lower end outward. I unrolled it to the names already subscribed; those who struck my eye were of judicious and reflecting persons; and without reading or seeing the caption I signed my name. This of course, was a great indiscretion, but of a kind perhaps not unnatural under the circumstances of my illness. This is the paper given at length in Mr. Sneed's card.

As soon as I saw it the next day, in the public prints, I informed the young gentleman who had procured my signature that I could not have signed the paper had I been aware of the spirit in which it was drafted and the terms in which it was expressed. I made the same statement to numerous friends and correspondents in different parts of the country. I furnished a memorandum to the above effect to the editor of the "Boston Advertiser," to be published when he should think it proper. I authorized two friends in the Senate of the United States to make the necessary explanation should the subject be alluded to in that body, as I thought it possibly might be; and as soon as Mr. Sumner's health was sufficiently restored to make it proper to do so I wrote to the same effect.

Others who subscribed the paper did it, as I am informed, either without reading it all or so hastily as not to be well aware of its character. When a meeting of the subscribers was called it was agreed, partly, as I understood, for this reason, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of Mr. Sumner, to take no further steps in the premises; and to apply the sum subscribed to the relief of the sufferers in Kansas, which was accordingly done. This meeting was held at a time when I was absent at Newport, but I fully approved its doings. I ought to add that it is well known that I have condemned from the outset, and still most decidedly condemn, the policy of the late Administration toward Kansas. I opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the Territorial Committee, of which I was a member. I voted against the amendment to the bill, by which the Missouri compromise was repealed. I opposed the bill, to the best of my ability, in a speech delivered in the Senate on the 6th of February, 1854, of which I send you a copy; and I should have voted against it on its passage (as I stated in my place at the next meeting of the Senate) had not severe illness compelled me, at half past three o'clock in the morning, to leave the Senate chamber before the vote was taken. I informed my Southern political friends, when the bill was brought in, that it ought to be entitled a bill to "annihilate all conservative feeling in Minnesota." The party bearings of the question would probably explain this singular fact.

From the New York Times.
Admission of New States—Oregon and Minnesota.

In spite of the fuss made about the right of the people in every new State to regulate their own affairs, the current debates in Congress show how little importance attaches to theoretical systems and platforms, when they conflict with desired action upon specific subjects. For the last three or four years the country has been convulsed by the discussion concerning the admission of new States. The main point taken has been that Congress had no right to inquire into the provisions of the Constitution which any new State might present for admission to the Union—further than to see that it was Republican in form. Beyond this, Congress could not go without invading the sovereignty of the people. It had no right to inquire whether it admitted or excluded slavery—whether it invited or proscribed foreigners—whether it tolerated or prohibited banks, or anything of the kind. All these were matters of purely local concern, and their control must be left exclusively to the people themselves.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, introduced a bill to pay the Oregon and Washington Territory expenses. Referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Bayard, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted numerous reports adverse to the memorials asking for appropriations for court houses, etc.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., submitted a resolution to print for the use of the Senate 60,000 copies of the Patent Office agricultural report. Agreed to.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Communications were received from the Secretary of War, conveying the latest information relative to the Alvarado expedition, and a recommendation for an expenditure of \$100,000 for breach loading fire arms for portion of the army.

Mr. Seward introduced a bill for the removal of the revenue buildings at the Quarantine Station in New York. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, introduced a bill to pay the Oregon and Washington Territory expenses. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Bayard, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted numerous reports adverse to the memorials asking for appropriations for court houses, etc.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., submitted a resolution to print for the use of the Senate 60,000 copies of the Patent Office agricultural report. Agreed to.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriations. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn in.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 26, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

ASCENSION CHURCH.—The Rev. DR. VAN KLEEK, of New York city, will preach in this church, on Friday night, May 28th.

Divine service to begin at 7 o'clock.

MR. MARSHALL'S LECTURE.—The lecture which Mr. Marshall postponed from Monday night will be delivered this evening without fail. The subject is one well worthy of the peerless genius of the lecturer. It is "The Civil Administration of General Washington." Of course every one who can take delight in the grandest flights of oratory, or who desires to familiarly acquaint himself with the true character of the greatest of men, will attend.

THE Frankfort Commonwealth thinks that the presence of Col. Harney in the Lebanon convention was a strange thing. We cannot see anything strange in it at all. The Democracy want all the votes they can get, and certainly Col. Harney's vote counts as much as any other man's. We think it is likely that the vote of the editor of the Commonwealth would be received in the same way, by the Democracy, if so offered.

(Lou. Courier, 25th.

In this short paragraph from a leading Democratic organ of Kentucky we have the "great fundamental principle" (?) of modern, Red Republican revolutionary Democracy. "The Democracy want all the votes they can get" is the key to all of the movements of that party. Through their organs, and county meetings, and every possible mode the Lecompton Democracy have slandered and traduced Crittenden, Marshall, and Underwood, because they had the manliness, the courage and the honesty to do right, regardless of the threats of unprincipled office-holders and demagogues. We have been told that they are unfriendly to Southern interests. The South has been called upon to place her seal of condemnation upon each of these distinguished Kentuckians. They have been declared by the Courier and other Democratic organs in Kentucky to be unworthy of Southern support, because of their course upon the Lecompton Constitution. The edict has gone forth from Democratic headquarters that every candidate for office in Kentucky should be defeated if he endorses the Crittenden-Montgomery substitute. After all of these threats by Democratic organs is it not "passing strange," that the very men in Kentucky, who have denounced Crittenden untrue to the South, should now receive into their party, and bestow office upon that man who has probably contributed more than any other one person to build up and sustain the opposition to the Administration as far as it regards the Lecompton Constitution? We allude to John H. Harney, the very head and front of anti-Lecomptonism in the west. He, to this day, is denouncing the course of policy recommended in President Buchanan's special message upon Kansas affairs. He still condemns the proposition made by Mr. Buchanan to admit Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, without giving the people thereof an opportunity in some form to say whether it is their act and deed. With these views, often and plainly announced by him, he was admitted to a seat in the Lebanon Convention, and acted in full harmony with every Lecompton Democrat who was there. What now becomes of the great zeal and anxiety which the Lecompton Democracy have expressed for "the rights of the South?" How can they now dare to stand before a Southern constituency, and say that the interest of the South, with them, higher and above any mere party obligation?

In this matter of the Lebanon Convention and Col. Harney, the Lecompton Democracy have shown that all their pretended zeal for Southern interests or for any other interests, will vanish whenever those interests stand in the way of that most vital of Democratic principles, "The Democracy want all the votes they can get." How contemptible must that person appear in the eyes of all honorable men, when he announces as a rule of action, in all things, that the "end justifies the means?" How much more contemptible must that party appear in the eyes of patriotic and upright citizens when in order to get votes they will admit into their ranks, and co-operate with a man who has been denounced by their organs as a disorganizer and as unfriendly to the peace of the country and its best interests.

The Courier says that "is likely that the vote of the editor of the Commonwealth would be received in the same way, by the Democracy, if so offered." Does the Courier mean to say that we could have received an office, as Harney did from the Lebanon Convention, while we endorsed the Crittenden-Montgomery substitute? Our contemporary certainly means no such thing. Yet Harney who enthusiastically and zealously supported that substitute and who now endorses it, receives an office in that Convention upon the principle that "the Democracy want all the votes they can get."

Such was the strength of the Harneyites in the

Lebanon Convention, and so great was the necessity of uniting both wings of the Democracy upon Wood, that the Convention actually were afraid to pass any resolutions endorsing the course of President Buchanan. They were as silent as the grave upon that subject. Will the Courier tell us the reason of this silence? Will it tell us what are the views of Henry C. Wood in reference to the original Senate bill proposed by Senator Green? We extend our congratulations to Col. Harney for the victory obtained by him at Lebanon. He had so many anti-Lecompton friends in the Convention that the Lecomptonites were afraid to offend them. Hereafter let it be inscribed upon the Democratic banner, that though its members may differ as to important constitutional principles—though part of them may sustain the Administration, while the other part denounce it as recant to the fundamental principles of republican government, yet, when the offices are in view, they can all harmonize upon the grand idea that "the Democracy want all the votes they can get." We are rejoiced, however, to know that there are thousands of honest Democrats in the country who would scorn to sacrifice their principles for the sake of office.

[For the Commonwealth.

A day—A Picture of Human Life.

In morning's opening dawn all is fairy land.

The gay monarch of day flings from his chariot

wheels his resplendent rays of light, which are

caught up and reflected back in brilliant hues by

millions of dew drops, nature's grand telescope,

in more that rain-bow splendor.

The morning clouds garnish its triumphal car

and throw athwart the sky their crimson folds,

bedecked with the rich tracery of young morn-

ing's penicillings. The stars, the signal lights of

Heaven, then beacon his fiery way, herald their

monarch's approach, pale their fires and veil their

bright faces in due reverence to their King.

Exchange Bank Discredited—Rumors of

Fraud and Defalcation.

The notes of the Exchange Bank of Murfrees-

boro were discredited all over town yesterday

morning. The Bank of Tennessee, which has

been redeeming them with its own circulation, re-

ceived to receive them yesterday.

The precise cause of this sudden failure is not

positively known at present. The Exchange

Bank is owned by Mr. Spence, a gentleman who

stands high in this community. The institution

was organized under the Free Bank Law, and

has been in as good standing as any of the banks

before and since the panic.

A committee of the last General Assembly, ap-

pointed to investigate the accounts of the Com-

troller and Secretary of State, is now in session in

this city, and the facts in regard to this bank, and

the accounts of these officers, in regard to which

the city is filled with vague rumors, will only

be known through this committee, whose duty

it is to report to the Governor.

In the meantime, the circulation of the Ex-

change Bank, to the amount of about \$70,000, is

not secured by bonds according to law. The owner

of the bank asserts that the bonds were deposi-

ted; the persons in whose custody they were (the

Bank of Tennessee,) asserts that all the bonds

deposited have been withdrawn.

Time will solve the mystery of the missing

bonds. The notes of the bank are not passable

at any rate we presume.

In regard to the rumors rife yesterday, implicat-

ing certain individuals in defalcation, we will

say anything until furnished with reliable in-

formation.—Nashville Banner, 17th.

Such is life. In youth all is bright; it is then

the springtime of hope and imagination. Then

indeed the sun shines brighter and the birds sing

sweeter than at any other period of life. It is

then imagination on tip-toe strives to scan the

dim perspective of the future, with distance lend-

ing enchantment to the scene, and busy fancy,

with pencil dip in the hues of the rainbow, dec-

orates the honors and triumphs that await us in

coming life. But alas! we find that no skies are

always bright, no oceans always calm. The

flowers fade, and warbling birds cease to sing.—

The sun himself throws out a sickly glare, and

pale Cynthia seems to wander lonely through the

glittering constellations of Heaven. Hope which

flung out her jeweled robe before us, we find but

an illusive mirage engendered by the hot pesti-

lential cares of life. But soon the zenith of

manhood is attained, and then in the pride of

strength and vigor of intellect, he seems to poised

and for a while hold Time at bay. But ere long

with bowed form he begins to descend the west-

ern slope of life, with lengthened stride, though

feeler step. When soon he is startled to find

himself on the verge of life's horizon and hope's

dark mantle flung back over the dark night of

Death.

For the Commonwealth.

To the Proprietors of Medical Springs in

Kentucky.

In giving the Medical Topography of Ken-

tucky, I desire to enumerate all the medicinal

waters in the State. This I cannot possibly do

without the aid of those interested. I may add,

that as the object is to report the character of

each spring and as this report will be read by

scientific men throughout America, it may pro-

mote the interest of proprietors, to have the

properties of their waters widely circulated. Will you therefore, at your earliest convenience, return me answers to the following questions:

1st. What is the name of your watering place?

2d. In what county situated?

3d. What numbers visit it annually?

4th. Has the water been analyzed? by whom?

5th. Give a statement of the analysis. If it

has not been analyzed, state its supposed ingre-

dients.

6th. In what diseases is the water most use-

ful?

As there must be very many valuable springs

in Kentucky whose very existence is unknown to

any considerable extent, this may be a means of

directing attention to them and making them

valuable. It is therefore hoped that I may get a

statement from every medicinal spring in the

State.

To this end, the editors of papers throughout

the State will confer a favor by giving this cir-

cular an insertion.

Address,

W. L. SUTTON,

Georgetown, Ky.

May 21, 1858.

THE RECENT ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA.—The

Philadelphia Dispatch gives the figures to show

that the vote stood, at the recent municipal

election in Philadelphia, in the first five Con-

gressional Districts of Pennsylvania. They

make a bad footing up for Democracy of the

Lecompton stamp. In the first district, the

Democratic majority is 37; in 1856 it was 2,230

for Mr. Florence, the present member, who voted

for the English swindle. In the second, the

anti-Democratic majority was 1,237; in 1856 it

was 393 for Mr. Morris, who voted against Le-

compton all through. In the third, the anti-

Democratic majority is 29; in 1856 it gave 1,

